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One year	20	40	60	80

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County Court.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
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BAZELING & WYNN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
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B. A. SEAVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
Office North side Public Square.
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RICHARD REID, J. DAVIS REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
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Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, White, Morgan, Magoffin counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
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Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
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R. P. DRAKE, M. D., R. Q. DRAKE, M. D.,
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Office and rooms over Wyatt's Grocery, where they may always be found except when absent on professional business.
Special attention given to chronic sickness.
[Jan. 30-3m]

G. M. McMAHAN,
Dental Surgeon,
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
Office one door below Reese's Jewelry Store, up stairs.
Jan. 11-ly.

T. H. RIGGEN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
MT. STERLING, KY.
Office over Maupin's Shoe Store.
Main Street.
March 6.

DR. JAMES THORNTON,
Practicing Physician,
MT. STERLING, KY.
TENDERS his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.
Office and Residence on Main Street opposite the Presbyterian Church.
apr 9 4mo

DR. HANNAH S. GUERRIN,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-6m.

ROBERT MOORE,
PORTRAIT, ANIMAL, AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER.
PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic Portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvass painted in oil colors.
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mar. 34-3m

JNO. STUART, BRS. TAYLOR, & JAS. STUART,
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
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G. C. KNIFFIN,
—DEALER IN—
Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,
Iron and Marble Mantles,
Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
MAIN STREET, (Hinton's Block,) PARIS, KY.
Jan 23-ly

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
M. J. Power

IS now prepared to execute anything in his line in the most tasty and workmanlike manner. His facilities are ample for executing all kinds of
Painting, Graining,
AND PAPER HANGING.

Imitation of WOOD and MARBLE done in the highest style of the art. Being a practical workman, and one of large experience in some of the principal cities, he is fully prepared to do anything in his line in the LATEST STYLE.
Call and examine specimens at my shop on Main Street, next door to Lindsey & Stevens Cabinet Shop (up stairs).
Respectfully,
April 30-6m. M. J. POWER.

Blue Lick Water Agency!
STUART, TAYLOR & Co.,
PARIS, KY.,

ARE sole agents for the sale Blue Lick Water. Always on hand a full supply, fresh from Springs, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.
[July 2-2m]

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

NUMBER 35.

Congratulatory Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.
Rooms Democratic State Central Com.,
FRANKFORT, KY., August 19, 1868. }
To the Democracy of Kentucky:

The signal victory which you have achieved, in the election of a Governor, by a majority unprecedented in the history of the State, calls for congratulation from your Central Committee. You have won the thanks not only of us, to whom you have intrusted the organization of the Democratic party in Kentucky, but also the gratitude of the Democracy throughout the entire Union.

It was fitting that you should thus speak at the very threshold of the Presidential canvass. The honor belongs to you of having first, after the war, re-organized the Democratic party on its distinctive principles, and it was met that, after having already established its supremacy here, you should thus have inaugurated the campaign, which promises to exalt into Federal power a National party enunciating the same principles advocated by you.

Animated by a love of Constitutional liberty, you have rebuked the spirit of Radicalism in tones which will reach the shores of both oceans, and the echo of which will return to us in their Autumn elections.

You have indorsed the nomination of Seymour and Blair as emphatically as the ticket put forth at Chicago was repudiated by Oregon. By the same majority you have indorsed the platform of principles promulgated at New York.

Kentucky, speaking through you, has declared that the usurpations of the Congressional faction must cease;

That the Government at Washington shall henceforth be administered in accordance with constitutional principles;

That it shall not longer trample under foot the rights and liberties of the white citizens of this country;

That negro supremacy, neither in the country at large nor in the Southern States, shall prevail as the main prop of Radical power;

That the civil authority shall be henceforth superior to the military;

That taxation shall be equally distributed; and that labor shall not be the slave of capital.

In a word, you have declared that the Democratic theory of the Government—giving full authority to Federal power within its constitutional limits, but reserving to the States all their rights not delegated to the General Government—shall henceforth, as far as the voice of Kentucky can command, prevail over the Radical theory of National centralization and unequal and unjust legislation. You have demonstrated that, while scarcely more than twenty-five thousand voters in Kentucky support and countenance the Radicalism of to-day, nearly five times as many of her freemen repudiate its principles and freedoms.

We congratulate you upon your noble work—upon the harmony and unity which you have everywhere manifested. We point with pride to this monument of your zeal and patriotism. Our brethren in other States rejoice, with us, over this magnificent victory. It cheers them in their own labors, and will incite them to emulate your noble example.

Let the victory teach you how valuable is organization—how important is united action. Let it not induce you to feel, however, that all has been done which is required of you. The November elections are near at hand! Let the phalanx with which you have overcome your opponents remain unbroken.

Democrats, keep steadily in view the importance of the contest before you. Let us move forward to the election of Seymour and Blair with an unbroken front, strengthening the confidence of our sister States and leading them in the great work of our country's political regeneration.

GEO. W. CRADDOCK, Ch'n,
JNO. THOMPSON GRAY,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
W. P. D. BUSIL,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
SAM. B. CHURCHILL,
L. TOBIN,
JAS. A. DAWSON,
J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

—Two thousand Germans, residing in the upper portions of Philadelphia have formed a Seymour and Blair Club. These Germans have heretofore acted with the Radical party. Philadelphia will elect the Democratic ticket by at least 10,000 majority.

Judge J. S. Black in conversation a few days since with the Washington reporter of the New York Herald, expressed the opinion that the Keystone State would give Seymour twenty-five thousand majority. Judge Black is one of the ablest politicians in Pennsylvania, and great reliance can be placed in his judgment of its political status.

[From the New York World.]
Governor Seymour on the Rights of Workingmen.

The following letter, written by Governor Seymour in 1864, deserves to be pondered at this time by all the workmen in the country. It is of so old a date that it can not be suspected to have had any reference to Mr. Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, and may therefore be regarded as the unbiased expression of his honest views. It is, however, something more than a mere opinion; it is an opinion supported by argument; and nobody has a right to question the good faith of the writer unless he can confute his reasoning. The letter which was received by a gentleman of this city related to a bill before the State Senate known as the Hastings Folger bill, the object of which was (or so thought to be by the working classes) in direct opposition to their rights and interests; the bill containing a clause prohibiting of workmen forming associations for their mutual protection, under severe and heavy penalties. The workmen will do well to scatter printed copies of this letter broadcast among their associations:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, October 1, 1864. }
DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo. I recall the interview which I had with yourself and other members of a committee with regard to a bill pending before the Legislature, and the conversation we then had about the relationship between capital and labor. With regard to the particular measures of which you speak in your letter, sir, the reduction of labor to eight hours, &c., I have only to say that it is a clear right of all classes of men to improve their condition, and to urge and secure such actions and laws as are here fitted to reach their object. I also hold that those engaged in different pursuits are the best judges of measures which are for their good. It is their right to speak for themselves, and their views and wishes should be taken as the best evidence as to what their interests demand. When large classes of men have decided for themselves in the light of their own experience what laws they wish, such wishes should be tried, unless they do harm or wrong to others. The number of hours during which men shall toil each day is clearly a question for themselves to decide. No one can rightfully object to this; neither can objections be made to a legislative decision as to the length of time that shall make a day's work, for the purpose of securing uniformity in action. Our statute books are filled with laws having these objects in view with respect to a great variety of business pursuits. Thus far, all limitations of the hours of labor have been for the public welfare. The time of labor has not been shortened by far as fast as the currency with which it is paid has fallen off in value. Beyond the subjects to which you call my attention, there are other questions affecting the laboring classes growing out of the violent fluctuations of our currency, which have caused me great anxiety. The prices of labor are slowly adjusted to the value of the money which is used in its payment, or for the necessities of life. Extreme and sudden changes in the value of such currency disturb and injure those engaged in every kind of business. The losses thus caused are heavier even than the burdens of taxation, for they tell upon every daily transaction of life. It is clear that those who are to make the laws of our country are to be perplexed with the most troublesome question growing out of our currency. At this time no man knows at the beginning of the week what will be the value of the pay which he shall receive at its close. Some standard must be formed to measure the worth of money, of labor and provisions. The fluctuations in these values are constantly becoming more rapid and extreme, and they will soon be felt in every workshop, every household, and they will tell upon the comfort and happiness of every family. To make labor cheerful it must not only be saved from over-toil, but also from anxiety with regard to its rewards.

I hope your associations will consider these conditions, for they must be met.—They will be forced upon you in your rents, in your food, your clothing, your fuel. They will be the disturbing problems which will most engage public attention during the coming years. Beyond all others they cause me the most anxiety in the position which I now hold, and they will be most perplexing to those who shall hereafter administer our public affairs.

Very truly,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.
This noble letter is not more remarkable for the soundness of its views than it is for the truth of its predictions. What seems so much like prophecy is only statesmanship. Governor Seymour was enabled to tell, four years ago, that the labor question would rise into importance, and that it would occasion the absorbing controversies which we now behold; by his skill in tracing the consequences of the political and financial measures which had then been adopted. A statesman who so completely understands their case, and so fully sympathizes with their aims, deserves the confidence of all the workmen.

Seymour and Grant.
The Baltimore Leader compares the characters of Seymour and Grant in the following keen and crushing manner: While the Radicals are professing profound satisfaction at the New York nominations, and talk confidently of being able to beat Seymour and Blair at the election; even partisan temerity as yet has rarely approached that degree of personal aspersion against the head of the ticket, which usually results from a Presidential nomination. The fact is, Gov. Seymour's character is lifted, even in popular consideration, high above the low vulgarity of personal abuse. Like the perfume of spice islands blown far out to the sea, there is about a good man's reputation a wide-spread sense, an instinctive recognition, that pervades the opinions of all mankind entirely beyond the necessity of eulogy or defense. The world knows him to be a Christian gentleman. To defame his character is not merely moral turpitude, but want of political sagacity and good sense. It develops an unfortunate contrast at once—it brings two very different men in direct comparison, between whom, in point of character, there is not analogy enough to be of any benefit to his competitor. Seymour and Grant belong to entirely different subdivisions of mankind. The one is a consequence; the other an accident. One is an acknowledged leader; the other an obedient disciple to men almost as ignorant as himself—an effigy set up to index doctrines in whose making he has been dumb, in whose conception he has had no part nor lot whatever. Grant is a political and mental deaf-mute; Seymour the chosen and chief apostle of a great party. Seymour is a representative of the best character and culture the country affords; Grant is, mentally, a commonplace man, without even an ordinary measure of sensibility and refinement, smitten, withal, with a tendency to low habits and pursuits. While Seymour discourses economy and jurisprudence, Grant naturally "talks horse." Give each man to his inclination, and if Seymour is engrossed with affairs of State, Grant will drive his double team at top speed half seas over. It is in no disposition to be funny that we put forth an illustration fully borne out in fact. If the subject presents but few attractions, it touches the depths of simple reality. An intelligent National pride must regard the position of General Grant as a positive reflection upon the low evils of public intelligence, the thoroughly vicious condition of National politics. Never were two men more fit examples of the character of the parties they represent.—Never was there a truer test of the intelligence of the people—their actual capacity for forming correct opinions and governing themselves—than is presented in the person and principles of the respective candidates.

Radical Reconstruction.
It were well for the people in this campaign, to glance at the various reconstruction efforts of the Radicals. The record is a very damaging one, and shows for what insignificant causes our great country has been kept practically sundered for every important public interest, and to the fostering of embittered sectional feeling. The first move toward reconstruction was made by Mr. Lincoln, who, on the 8th of January, 1863, issued a proclamation allowing one-tenth of the former number of voters in Louisiana to form a State government. The election of delegates to a State Convention, the adoption of a constitution, and the proceedings generally, were to be supervised by a Governor, appointed by him. This was five months before the close of the war. The idea was to have reconstruction begin in the States as they came under control of the Federal arms, and to have the work pushed forward as rapid as possible, so that no more time than necessary need be spent in the task, after the advent of peace. Under Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, a convention assembled. It formed a new Constitution prohibiting slavery, and ignoring the assumed right of secession. It was approved by the people, and a new government was organized and put in operation.—Michael Hahn was elected Governor.—Five members of Congress and members of a Legislature were elected and the Legislature chose seven Presidential electors. On the first of January, 1865, this government was in operation. Two of the elected Congressmen were admitted and voted for Speaker. The committee on elections reported in favor of their right to seats; but their report was not acted on. Governor Hahn was elected to the

Senate, but was not admitted. The Radical Congress talked about fraud in the Louisiana election, but the real cause for the refusal to admit the members from that State was the failure of the new government to admit the negroes on a perfect equality with the whites. That was all.

In the early part of 1864, Arkansas organized a new State government, on Mr. Lincoln's plan. She elected, and sent to the national legislature, Senators and members of the House of Representatives; but they were refused admittance. Afterwards Mr. Lincoln, on the 13th of July, 1864, changed his reconstruction plan, in so far as to allow all "loyal" men in those States who had taken the amnesty oath, and were voters under the Constitutions, to elect delegates to State Conventions, to amend said Constitutions.

When Mr. Johnson came into office, he adopted the plan of his predecessor. On the 9th of May, 1865, he appointed William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and followed with similar appointments for Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. But the Radical party was not suited; reconstruction was not going on with an eye single to the well being of that party, and so the whole grand movement was brought to a stand still. From July 4th, March, 1867, Congress did nothing, towards reconstructing, much less restoring the South. All that time the Union was as completely dissolved as it was possible to be.

As we have shown, the wounds of war could have been healed and the Union restored in a very few months after the close of the war. Whatever faults there may have been in the first plan of reconstruction it was certainly free from the abominations of the acts of March, 1867. The object of those acts was to shape things at the South that a Radical minority could control the Southern States and perpetuate its power. The Union might have been restored over three years ago. Had it been then restored, the millions that have since been expended in the Freedmen's Bureau, and in maintaining a Radical tyranny over the South, might have saved the country. To be sure the South would not now be governed by ignorant negroes, and a lot of impudent Northern adventurers would not be representing her in Congress; but the country would be united by the bonds of good feeling and mutual interest. Even now, three of the the Southern States are out of the Union; those that are "in," are fettered with enactments that disgust all of their intelligent citizens. The Radical party; the author of these reconstruction ages, is now on trial before the country, the verdict will be rendered in November next. Let people think twice before voting for a party that, during a profound peace keeps a country disrupted in order to secure the right of an ignorant negro vote, on mean and selfish grounds alone.—Plain Dealer.

[From the Omaha Daily Herald.]
Grant at Shiloh.

In view of the fact that something less than twenty-three thousand loyal scribblers are engaged in the laudable task of attaching notoriety to every movement and incident in the career of the "bond-holders' candidate for the Presidency, I have decided to relate the following incident for the benefit particularly of the Ledger readers, who, owing to the peculiar nature of the affair, will scarcely ever be favored with an account of it from his paternal ancestor through the columns of that worthy sheet.

On the evening of Sunday, after the firing had ceased at Shiloh, and Buell had disposed of his forces for the work of the succeeding day, he, for the first time, expressed a desire to see General Grant, and an aid being dispatched, that officer, attended by a few members of his staff, made his appearance. Grant, apparently unsteady, and minus the everlasting cigar, Buell almost bursting with indignation, drew aside of the mingled staffs, and motioned Grant to follow him out of ear-shot, when the following colloquy (as reported by two reposing soldiers, one of them a drummer of an Ohio regiment, and an intimate acquaintance of mine,) took place:

General Buell.—"Well, sir, is this a display of your generalship; two-thirds of your army retiring since daylight, being almost massacred by a superior enemy, and the remainder wandering leisurely along the banks of the Tennessee?" (alluding to General Wallace's division, which comprised nearly one-third of Grant's army, and had not seen the enemy during the day.)

"Well, General," replied Grant, "I did the best I could; I was not expecting this attack, and Wallace has neglected to either move on the enemy's flank or come to my assistance."

Gen. Buell.—"You were aware of the proximity of the enemy, why did you dispatch Wallace on a wild-goose chase while

the enemy was concentrating in your front? Besides, sir, Gen. Wallace denies having received any orders from you during the day. And now, Grant, if that is the best you can do, God help the soldiers placed under your charge, for from what I can see, you are not worth the powder that would blow you to h—l."

Buell, unable to control himself longer, turned and rejoined his staff.

The above facts are as well known in the Army of the Tennessee as the names of the actors themselves.

EX-FEDERAL SOLDIER.

The Campaign.

The correspondence of Democratic newspapers is very good evidence of the progress of the great political reaction now going on in the country. The Democracy in every part of the Union are assailing the ruling party, and are confident of success. Large numbers of men who have heretofore acted with the Republicans are attending Democratic meetings and reading Democratic newspapers, and proclaim their intention to vote for Seymour and Blair. They are to be found in every section of the country. After making all due allowances for tendencies to exaggerate in partisan newspaper correspondents, the Jacobins must confess that a comparison of their letters from different localities with those which appear in the Democratic press shows that the current of popular favor is towards the Democratic party.

The elections of last fall and spring very clearly indicate this fact, and every circumstance by which men may judge of what will be the results of a general election in this country confirm it. The readers of the Times will bear witness that it has not been the habit of this paper to confidently predict Democratic successes when there was not good ground for believing that they would be achieved. There is now good ground for such a belief. The chances for the election of Mr. Seymour are as sixty in a hundred, and they are constantly improving. He will certainly be elected if Democrats do their duty; and, to do this, they must work constantly and judiciously. They must work hopefully and in good humor.

There can hardly be found a Republican who will not acknowledge that his party has become fearfully corrupt. The prevalence of this belief will defeat it in November. Its leaders imagine that our bountiful harvests and a prosperous business season will lead tax payers to overlook their burdens. This is a great mistake. The taxpayers are indignant because of the amounts they have already been called on to disgorge. Those of them who read only Jacobin newspapers have seen charges of wholesale corruption against the party in power which have frightened them.

They are not only alarmed by the enormous expenditures of the Government, but by the position which the ruling party has taken in relation to the payment of the National debt. Thaddeus Stevens says that the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in gold will add a thousand millions of dollars to the public debt. John Sherman, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, acknowledges that the Government is under no obligation to pay the bonds in gold. Here is the testimony of the two leaders of the ruling party in Congress; and that evidence, joined to the terms of the bonds and those printed on the back of all our currency, will be conclusive with the masses of that party.

The party will be condemned not alone for its corruption and proposed swindling of taxpayers in connection with the finances, but for fastening the Reconstruction infamy on the South. The policy of Congress in dealing with the Southern States has been so plainly a partisan one, and so criminal and indecent, that the people are in revolt against it. The common sense of Northern voters repudiates the idea that a majority party of white men of two-thirds shall be under the control of a minority party of negroes of one-third. Northern men will not consent that any such infamy shall be maintained by military despotism.

During the eight years last past, Democrats have been surprised that the excesses of the party in power have not condemned it before the people. Now there is abundant proof that those excesses have been carried to an extent which will kill the party. There will be no desertions from the Democratic ranks in this Presidential campaign. There will be accessions to but one party. It must not be forgotten, however, that we want a victory so sweeping and decisive that the Jacobin Senate will not dare to resist what the people decree. To gain this let every Democrat faithfully work. There must be two political parties in this country; but let us have a decent one in the place of the Jacobin organization. Work, Democrats, as such, and you will kill it.—Chicago Times, 11th.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices 15 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Marriages and deaths inserted gratuitously. Obituary notices ten cents per line. The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

Shall We Have a Crisis.

There are a few facts connected with our foreign trade and the export of specie to which we think the exporting interest has not yet attached due importance. For the last five years we have been accustomed to send to Europe a large amount of Government bonds in payment for our imports.—It is very generally estimated among those most familiar with the foreign bond market that, within the period, we have sent about \$600,000,000 of Governments abroad; which have realized probably \$360,000,000 in gold. At this rate, we have had an average annual deficiency of \$240,000,000 gold value in our exports of produce and specie, which has been made up by these remittances of securities. It is very clear that now we have reached a point when Europe wants but little more of our securities; this being a fact to which foreign bankers will generally testify.

Having thus lost one of our most important means of payment for imports, a radical change is required in the course of our foreign trade to meet the new position of things. But what is being done? We are not proportionately increasing our exports of produce. On the contrary, the whole value of the produce exports of the United States, for the first four months of the year, were \$24,400,000 less than for the same period last year. We have not proportionately diminished our imports, for the imports at this port for the first six months of the year are within \$9,000,000 of the same period of 1867. We have, however, enormously increased our exports of gold, the shipments of specie from New York, from January 1st to the close of last week having reached the unprecedented total of \$55,000,000, being at the rate of \$100,000,000 per annum.

This large export of specie plainly shows the direction in which we are drifting.—Our current imports are liberal and the receipts for the fall trade are likely to be close upon those of 1867; while our exports of produce are falling materially below those of last year. A large deficiency is thus accruing, which can only be bridged by the remittance of unusual amounts of gold; and yet we have rarely been in a more unfavorable position for sending heavy amounts of specie out of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury has publicly stated that, after paying the Alaska appropriation, there will remain in the Treasury only \$27,000,000 of gold for future use.—Do not these facts indicate that we are drafting into a crisis in our foreign trade? It would seem inevitable that before the close of the year, we must ship an amount of gold which will reduce the stock of coin below any point witnessed for many years past.

That may occur without any derangement beyond a material advance in the gold premium, provided importers take timely caution and very largely cut down their preparations for the spring trade of next year; but if they persist in keeping up the present rate of importations there is no alternative but a comparative exhaustion of our stock of gold, with consequences which we need not at present indicate.—The time has come when we must largely curtail our foreign purchases. So long as we could buy in Europe with promises to pay twenty years hence, the limit of our buying was only fixed by the demand for our bonds; but when Europeans decline to take our bonds, our bonds must be equalized with our capacity to export produce and gold.—Union State Economist.

Reason Enough.

The party in power had \$471,000,000 in the fiscal year ending the first of July, and yet the national debt is increasing.—Now they say they want to know why the premium on gold is advancing. They are talking fustian. They know the reason for the advance. The reason is, that the government is running in debt with a revenue of \$471,000,000 a year.

When a man is extravagant, and dishonest, and spends more than his income, and has more paper out than he can redeem, his credit goes down. The credit of a government is broken by precisely the same processes. The people have been taxed to raise the enormous amount of \$471,000,000 in the year just ended, and yet the government is running in debt.—The payment for Alaska does not appear in the treasury statement for July; and, without that, the statement shows that the debt has been increased over \$13,000,000 in two months.

Let the taxpayers—after making all proper deductions for interest on the public debt, pensions, bounties, etc.—contrast the national expenses now with what they were under Buchanan's administration; \$471,000,000 a year against \$90,000,000. Why does gold go up? Study the figures, Jacobins, and answer.—Chicago Times.

There is said to be living in Winchester a man who is possessed of such a powerful memory that he is employed by the various benevolent societies to "remember the poor."

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WILL. T. HANLY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURI.

Grant, the Savage.

Grant has appeared before the public in nearly every possible character. We have seen him as a circus-rider, a horse-breaker, a disseminator of moral ideas among the Digger Indians, a tanner and a butcher. The new role in which he now comes forward, is that of a savage—heartless and unfeeling and cold-blooded as a cannibal of Africa. Robert Ould, who was the rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war, has submitted a statement to the National Intelligencer which must cover Grant with infamy and hold him up to merited indignation.

This record fastens upon Grant the responsibility for the suffering of the Union soldiers at Andersonville and in all the Southern prisons.

It shows that when the original cartel for the exchange of prisoners had been violated by the Federal authorities, that even then the Confederates, on principles of humanity, offered to exchange prisoners, man for man and officer for officer, when the excess was on the Federal side; that they repeatedly offered to buy and pay for in gold or its equivalent, cotton, medicines necessary for the Union prisoners, and to permit them to be brought South and administered by Federal doctors; and no notice was ever taken of either of these propositions.

It shows that the Confederates were willing to send without exchange, fifteen thousand sick and wounded soldiers, including those at Andersonville, provided the Federal authorities would only furnish transportation, and this they refused to do until six months after the offer was made. In the meantime the unfortunate soldiers were perishing by the hundred at Andersonville, for the want of the necessities of life and medicines.

Beyond doubt all this was the work of Gen. Grant. Nor do we rely for proof of wickedness merely upon the statements of the rebel Ould. He is corroborated in every declaration by Federal officers who represented the Federal Government in this matter.

In December 1863, Gen. B. F. Butler, now and always an intense Radical and a supporter of Grant, was appointed Commissioner of exchange, and by March, 1864, effected a basis of exchange with Mr. Ould, man for man and officer for officer. Hear him:

"Mr. Ould left on the 31st March, with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government by which all disputed points possible could be adjusted, and would then confer with him further, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime the exchanges of sick and wounded and special exchanges should go on.

Lieutenant Gen. Grant visited Fortress Monroe on the 1st of April, being the first time I ever met him.

To him the state of the negotiations as to exchange were verbally communicated, and most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him."

On the 14th April, Butler received a letter from Grant informing him that the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners had been referred to him. This letter is a precious document and deserves to be read and seen.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864.

Maj. General Butler: Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners of war has been referred to me for my orders. Until examined by me and my orders therein are received by you, decline all further negotiations.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Gen Butler states that he then attempted to have the sick and wounded soldiers excepted, and to effect arrangements by which they at least could be exchanged, and when Grant heard of this, he telegraphed to Butler as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

Maj. General B. F. Butler: Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities send you, but send no man in exchange.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Upon this telegram Butler has the following comment:

"To obtain delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a somewhat difficult operation. Save that the enemy, by giving us our wounded and sick in their hands, we retaining all the rebel sick and wounded in ours, burdened with the care and cost of all the sick and wounded on both sides—an operation of which it is difficult to see the strategic value, and only to be defended

because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution and suffering permitted to them by the Confederates."

In August, 1864, Mr. Ould made another effort to effect an exchange of prisoners, to which Butler was again disposed to accede, but Grant again interposed by telegram, dated August 18th, 1864. He said: "On the subject of exchange I differ from General Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this time to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here."

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General."

About the same time he instructed Butler "to put the matter offensively to the Confederate authorities for the purpose of preventing an exchange."

These extracts are taken from the report of the Committee on the conduct of the war; and we have given them at length to vindicate the truth of history and to fix the responsibility where it belongs.

Not many months ago the civilized world was aghast at the horrid butcheries and massacres committed by Theodoros, Emperor of Abyssinia, upon his prisoners, and rejoiced when the Kingdom of the brute and tyrant fell before the valor of British soldiers.

Here is a picture equally brutal and infinitely more degrading to the higher civilization of the world. Let it be remembered that Grant refused to let the starving wretches of Belle Island, Libby and Andersonville be exchanged, and to have their wants and necessities supplied at the expense of the Confederate Government. He butchered Union soldiers in the field and persecuted them in prison. The records of both the Federal and Confederate Governments testify against him; officers of high character and gallantry in both armies join in his condemnation, and there is no escape from the perpetual infamy that should follow such conduct.

And what defense has Grant made? What have the Radical organs said in his behalf? Not one word. They do not dare to publish Ould's letter. The proof is overwhelming and cannot be gainsayed.

"Organizing Hell."

Tennessee is bringing forth the first fruits of reconstruction. The seed sown by the Radical Congress are fast ripening into a harvest of blood and death. Good government is at an end and society trembles and totters from center to circumference. Radical madness and villany have made a despotism for Tennessee and call it a Republican form of government! Never did the world see such a burlesque on free institutions. The negroes are the ruling power and the absolute sovereigns. They are goaded, excited and misled by incendiaries from the North and low-bred scoundrels at home. The whole intelligence of the State is ostracized. Nearly one hundred thousand white men are excluded from the polls, and denied any participation in the legislation of the State. Judges are appointed because of their want of character, lack of legal knowledge and subservience to tyranny. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are in constant jeopardy. The Anglo-Saxon race are in the dust of oppression. The African race are in the ascendant. For them laws are passed, meetings held and conventions called. In many parts of the State they are forming into armed bands, and committing the most savage and revolting outrages. For many months the emissaries of hate and Radical ideas have been kindling the elements of inevitable strife; and now the country is looking daily to hear the beginning of a war of the races. The Legislature, under pretence of securing protection to "oil" men are about to call out and arm the negro militia. The real purpose of this measure is to carry the State for Grant and to drive the Democratic candidates for State and county offices off the track. Whenever this measure is perfected, it is agreed that it amounts to a declaration of war between the races, and the white race will so accept it. The Legislature have been in session some time, and from all quarters they have been urged to adopt some measures to soothe the public mind and to allay the excitement pervading all ranks of society. They have refused to do anything. They have refused to enfranchise the whites. Delegations and committees of thoughtful and conservative men have conferred with them and besought their aid and invoked their moderation. All appeals have been in vain. The only answer to repeated entreaty is the bill to arm and organize the negroes—negroes not only in Tennessee, but negroes flocking like buzzards from other States to the coming pillage and rapine. Over all this chaos and misrule, directing, ordering and inciting the same is the saintly person Governor Brownlow, exhorting the fiery and vicious spirits around him, as Satan stirred up his fallen hosts on the burning marl of hell to new deeds of blood and violence. Reconstruction has had a fair trial in Tennessee, and the issue of it looks to civil war, the war

of races, the exclusion of white men forever from the ballot, the exaltation of the negro to autocratic supremacy, and the "organization of hell" generally.

Joe Brown.

The last vial of wrath poured out upon the State of Georgia is the appointment and confirmation of Joe Brown as Chief Justice. Defeated for the place of Senator of the United States, his wounded vanity has been soothed and his wrath placated by the highest, the most responsible and lucrative office in the gift of the Governor and Senate.

No man, throughout the length and breadth of the South, is held in such utter scorn and frightful detestation as Joe Brown. He is regarded as meaner than the meanest carpet-bagger from the pine knobs of Maine, and lower in the scale of creation than the most brutal and degraded negro. The scalawags are for plunder and the negroes rejoice in their newly-acquired political power, but the domination of Northern scum, the rapine of thieves and the insolence of Africans are all more tolerable than the rule of Joe Brown.

Georgia nurtured the viper that now stings her. She honored him with place and power and made him what he was. No man in the South was more active than he in bringing on the war. He fired the Southern heart and hurried the South into revolution. As Governor of Georgia during the war, the rebellion had no more active and ardent supporter than he. His proclamations and messages teemed with denunciations and recommendations of bloody persecutions towards Union men. He advised the confiscation of the property of all persons who had passed within the Federal lines, and urged the Legislature to decree the banishment of the wives and children of the men who had enlisted under the Federal banner. In the progress of the war the evidences of his treason to the cause he had so warmly espoused began to manifest themselves. Vain, unscrupulous and ambitious, he involved himself in controversies with the Confederate Government, discouraged enlistments and nullified the conscript laws by tedious and foolish discussions of State etiquette, and wasted and frittered away the resources of Georgia. Report says he amassed a large fortune out of the necessities of his people. The war closed and his treason to his State and citizens became full-blown. He threw himself into the arms of the oppressors of the South. He invited insult to helplessness and countenanced every form of tyranny. The proconsulate, the arbitrary order, the reconstruction measures, negro suffrage, all met his hearty approval, and faithless to the land of his birth, faithless to the people who had honored him above his merits, and faithless to decency, he went to the Chicago Convention and his renegade conduct was applauded and adhesion accepted. He is now in full accord with the extremist and most fanatical Radicals. He gloats over the miseries of the South and the degradation of his own race and color. He acknowledges no God but ambition and worships no idol but Sambo. And yet this loathsome wretch, this feeble scoundrel of that has sold the independence of his country has been made Chief Justice of Georgia, and called to a position where his base partisan malignity can have free scope and where he can oppress and harass at will. God grant the day may not be far off when this running sore and foul itch that now afflicts Georgia in the person of Joe Brown may be cured!

Official.

Peters' official majority in this (the first) Appellate District is 9,337—leaving out Breathitt and Carter counties, the returns from which were not received up to the 31st day of August, the day set for comparing the vote.

Elliot's official majority in this (the thirteenth) Judicial District over Gudgeon is 1,912.

The vote for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District stands: For Riddle 4,092; Young 585; Sebastian 617; Holt 171.

Official Vote of the Ninth District.

Stevenson, Baker, Gain.	
Boyd,	654 389 112
Bath,	1072 352 235
Carter,	715 634 281
Fleming,	1263 798 198
Floyd,	752 127 53
Greenup,	753 774 52
Johnson,	367 535 114
Lawrence,	788 308 141
Lewis,	856 895 194
Magoffin,	322 277 51
Mason,	1856 404 279
Montgomery,	841 88 274
Morgan,	879 222 141
Pike,	599 234 108
Powell,	257 178 84
Rowan,	180 282 16
Total,	12154 6497 2383
Dem. majority,	5757

The New York Tribune is not marvelously confident of a favorable result at the coming election. It says:

"We hope to carry Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in October, but by small majorities, such as will animate both parties to more determined efforts in November. Our Indiana friends talk of a large majority in that State; we shall be content with a small one. We do surely hope to carry this State, but know well that hard work is required to do it."

Democratic Meeting in Morgan.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Morgan county, held at the Court House in West Liberty, Ky., on the 24th of August, 1868, on motion of Maj. Wm. Mynhier, Isaac Cottle, Sr., was called to the chair and G. M. Hampton appointed Secretary. Upon motion of W. T. Havens, Maj. W. W. Cox, Wm. Lykins, James B. Fagett, I. N. Cottle, and Amos Davis were appointed by the Chairman a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee Hon. J. W. Kendall being called for, appeared on the stand and made a stirring speech upon the political issues of the day, which was received with deafening applause by the meeting.

The Committee, through their Chairman Maj. W. W. Cox, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1st. That we heartily endorse the action of the Democratic National Convention at New York, on the 4th of July, 1868, and pledge our earnest support to its nominees.

2d. That we approve of the call for a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 9th Congressional District.

3rd. That justice to the mountain counties of the District demand that the proposed Convention should be held at some point more central and convenient than Owsingsville, and that the Executive Committee be and are hereby requested to name Grayson or West Liberty as the place of holding the same.

4th. That respecting confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our fellow-citizen, John T. Hazrigg, we present his name to the consideration of the Democracy of this District as a suitable person to bear our standard in the Congressional contest, and our delegates are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

5th. That Wm. Mynhier, G. M. Hampton, W. W. Cox, J. W. Kendall, W. T. Havens, Wm. Lykins, I. N. Cottle, J. E. Cooper, P. J. Livingston, Lewis Todd, J. K. Hunter, R. C. Day and all other Democrats of the county be and are hereby appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention.

6th. That the SENTINEL, Bulletin and other Democratic papers in the District be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion the Convention adjourned. ISAAC COTTLE, Sr., Ch'n. G. M. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The State Democratic Central Committee having authorized the chairman of the various county committees in this District to call a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and to appoint the time and place of holding the same. I addressed a communication to the chairman and members of each of said committees in reference to said matters.

All the letters received in response favor the 16th of September as the time, and a large majority favor Owsingsville as the place, of holding said Convention.

I therefore feel authorized to, and do give notice to the Democracy of the various counties composing the Ninth Congressional District, that a Democratic Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at Owsingsville, Bath county, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 41st Congress of the United States.

The Democracy of the various counties will please select delegates to said convention.

H. T. PEARCE, Ch'm'n, Mason Co. Dem. Com.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN BATH.

The democracy of Bath county are requested to meet at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, 5th of September, next, at their places of voting in each precinct and appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Owsingsville on the 16th of the same month. The basis will be one delegate for every fifty votes cast at the last August election for Gov. Stevenson, and one for every fraction of twenty-five or over. Under this apportionment the several precincts will be entitled to appoint the following number of delegates: Owsingsville, 6; Bethel, 4; Sharpshurg, 3; Mullick, 3; Wyoming, 2; and White Sulphur, 1. The action of each precinct must be reported to the County Convention to be held on the 14th Sept., the next County Court day, and if the precincts or any of them fail to appoint their delegates, the said convention will do so for them.

Given under my hand this 24th of August.

JEFF. DAWSON, Chair'm Bath County D-m. Committee

County Convention.

The Democrats of Montgomery county are requested to meet at Tenny Hall, in Mount Sterling, on Saturday, 15th of September, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional District Convention to meet in Owsingsville, on the 16th day of September, 1868. By order of the Democratic County Committee. B. F. BERKLEY, Ch'n.

August 24, 1868.

Ex-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—An intimate personal friend of ex-President Fillmore, in a letter to the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, says:

I do not violate private confidence in saying that ex-President Fillmore and the man who honor him for his patriotism and staunchness, are firm supporters of Horatio Seymour.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell privately about 160 ACRES OF LAND, lying near the Maysville and Mount Sterling pike, about five miles from Mt. Sterling. Said land is equal to any in the county, has an abundance of water and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. JAS. H. GROVES, Sept. 3-2w.

REPORT of the TREASURER

Of the town of Mt. Sterling, for the Month of August, 1868.

August 1. Cash on hand	\$20 45
1. Cash per license	25 00
1. Cash per G. E. Miller	268 00
	\$311 45

PAID OUT.

August 8. Shannon & Looney	\$175 00
24. Jas. Magowan	135 05
30. Cash on hand	1 49
	\$311 45

T. OS. HOFFMAN, Treas.

MARRIED

Ladies, who, during certain periods are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.—Breen & Young, Agents.

SCROFULA

And all diseases of the blood, and all eruptions directly of the skin, Old Sores, Tumors and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.—Breen & Young, Agents.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.—Breen & Young, Agents.

WANTED

All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and in all conditions of life.—Breen & Young, Agents.

A MISERABLE LIFE

Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE

Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oftentimes the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.—Breen & Young, Agents.

FOUND

That after repeated trials of other remedies Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the disease for which they are recommended.—Breen & Young, Agents.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wineglass full do so directly after each meal will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not let a few world's, but try them. Breen & Young, Agents.

VALUABLE

Town Property

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my residence in Mt. Sterling, Ky., at private sale, at any time between this and the 1st of October next.

On Liberal and Favorable Terms.

The place is well improved and in good repair. The Fences and Outbuildings are all new and in perfect keeping. All the conveniences of a

TOWN RESIDENCE

Are connected with the place. A large Vegetable and Fruit Garden, Wood Lot, and Cow Yard; making the place a very desirable Residence for any family desiring to live in town.

Aug. 20. L. C. FRENCH.

PUBLIC SALE

LAND, STOCK, &c.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, (if not sold privately before that time.)

143 Acres of Land,

Lying five miles from Mt. Sterling on the Red River Iron Works road. The land has upon it a good

SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE!

GOOD BARN.

And all the necessary outbuildings—all NEWLY BUILT.

Also, at the same time and place,

6 HEAD OF MULES,

5 BROOD MARES,

ONE YOKE OF OXEN,

50 HEAD OF SHEEP and 1 OX-WAGON.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

PETER M. COCKRELL.

L. D. Wilson, Auc'r.

Aug. 2-2.

NOTICE.

OFFICE KENTUCKY IRON, COAL, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SAULSBURY, KY., Aug. 20, 1868.

A CALL of Ten Per Cent on the stock of this Company has been made, due and payable at this office on the 1st of October, 1868. By order of the Directors.

C. M. WILSON, Secretary,

Aug. 27-5w.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PUTNAM

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

On 1st day of July, 1868.

CAPITAL - - - \$500,000

ASSETS.

First Year on unincumbered Real Estate

United States Five-Twenties of 1862

" Sixes of 1881

State of Virginia, \$31,800,

City of Minneapolis, Minn.,

100 Shares Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co.,

114 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, of Hartford,

280 Shares American National Bank of Hartford,

300 Shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, New York,

30 Shares Fourth National Bank, New York,

100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, New York,

150 Shares Bowers National Bank, New York,

100 Shares Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co.,

114 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, of Hartford,

280 Shares American National Bank of Hartford,

300 Shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, New York,

30 Shares Fourth National Bank, New York,

100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, New York,

150 Shares Bowers National Bank, New York,

100 Shares Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co.,

114 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, of Hartford,

280 Shares American National Bank of Hartford,

300 Shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, New York,

30 Shares Fourth National Bank, New York,

100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, New York,

150 Shares Bowers National Bank, New York,

Local items are very scarce.

Clothing reduced 20 per cent at Frank, Gump & Co's.

The State fair commences next Tuesday at Louisville.

It is said the Catlettsburg Tribune is to be again revived under radical auspices.

Wood.—Those of our patrons who propose to pay their indebtedness to us in wood, are requested to bring it in at once.

Light goods at cost, by Frank, Gump & Co.

The Paris fair commenced on Tuesday last. We understand our county is well represented.

The Convention for the nomination of a Radical candidate for Congress in this District meets in Maysville to-day.

Religious.—Rev. J. Rand will preach in the Methodist Church in this place on Sunday next, morning and night, at the usual hours.

Gump is going East in a week or ten days for the purpose of laying in a large fall and winter stock.

Ice for Sale.
At 24 cents per pound, until cold weather, at my Ice House, payable weekly.
P. L. REESE.

All persons indebted to Frank, Gump & Co. will please come up and settle.

Glory!—Gen. Brislin has been ordered to join his regiment in Nebraska. Kentucky will thus be rid of his presence, at least for a short time.

Lawrence county instructs her delegates to the Owensville Convention to vote for John M. Rice. Morgan county instructs for John T. Hazelrigg.

Our young friend Chelt, Jordan left for Cincinnati on Tuesday morning last. We understand Chelt is after a stock of dry goods, with a woman wrapped up in them. Hope he may be successful.

Land for Sale.—Jas. H. Groves advertises in our paper this week a tract of land containing about 160 acres for sale. The land lies on the Maysville pike, about five miles from town. See advertisement.

In the call printed in our paper last week for a Convention of the Democrats of this county, it should have read September 5th instead of the 15th. Let the Democracy of the county remember that next Saturday is the day for the meeting.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One gallon tomatoes; four tablespoonfuls of salt; four of cloves; one spoonful of mace; one spoonful cayenne; one spoonful of allspice; two whole peppers, garlic; one pint good vinegar; boil nearly one half; strain and bottle; cork tight.

The Maysville Bulletin of last week contains the salutatory of L. A. Welch, Esq., who lately retired from the editorial chair of the Flemingsburg Democrat. We are glad that Mr. Welch has again put on the editorial harness, and hope his career may be both bright and prosperous.

We would take it as an especial favor if those indebted to this office for job work, advertising or subscription would call at our office and settle. There is a large amount owing to us, and in order to meet our own liabilities, it is necessary to collect what is due us. Don't stand back.

While at the Winchester Fair last week, we had the pleasure of meeting with a number of the representatives of the press, among whom were Col. J. J. Miller, of the Farmer's Home Journal, Col. S. P. Cunningham, of the Harrison Democrat, Capt. R. S. Williams, of the Paris Kentuckian, and Dr. Burch, of the Louisville Democrat. We found them all to be intelligent, agreeable gentlemen, and were glad to make their acquaintance.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES.—There are many constitutions as to inherently defective in energy as to derive great benefit from a moderate use of pure liquor combined with such vegetable medicines and extracts as enter into the composition of Rodack's Stomach Bitters, and there are many situations in which even the healthiest derive additional security from their occasional use.

If healthy persons are exposed to unusual and continued exertion in confined air, or under the heat of the sun, or to the influence of depressing watchfulness by traveling, and change of diet and water, or if residents of malarious districts or the rank river bottoms of the West and South, there can be no doubt but a careful use of Rodack's Stomach Bitters with the food would surely be the means of warding off actual disease and enabling them to bear up unaffected where, without the Bitters, they would likely have to succumb to disease. They strengthen, tone and invigorate, aid digestion and increase the appetite.

The Winchester Fair.

We attend no fair in the State with more pleasure than that held in the neighboring county of Clark. This year it possessed more than its usual interest, and was enjoyed to the fullest extent by all who participated in it. The exhibitions of stock were the finest we have ever seen.—We were not present on the first day, but are told the show of cattle on that day deserves especial mention, and reflected great credit upon the breeders of this class of stock.

All the rings were well filled, the contests spirited, and the awards generally satisfactory. The decisions of the judges were made without consultation, and by ballot deposited with the Directory, a plan which insures fairness, and which should be unhesitatingly adopted by the managers of all the fairs in the State.

While we have not the genius or knowledge necessary to discourse on steeds, bulls, cows, mules, and horses, we claim to have an eye for pretty women; and we say in all truth that our eyes have seldom rested upon such a superb display of beauty and loveliness as was collected at this fair. The flower of the blue grass region was there. Not the hills of Georgia, the plains of Circassia, nor sunny Italy can show such beautiful, intelligent and charming women. They came, the old and young—the comely matron with her casket of jewels, and the maiden with the light of Paradise in her eye and the rose of Heaven on her cheek.

Nor did glorious old Clark fail in her traditional hospitality. Each day tables groined under the weight of choice viands and savory repasts, and Epicurus himself could not have found any fault with quality or quantity. We, together with a large number of other Montgomery people, dined at the booths of Messrs. H. McCoy and R. H. C. Bush, and we would be doing them injustice did we fail to say that the dinners spread by those gentlemen and their amiable ladies were as fine as we have ever seen. Everything was prepared in the best style, and we heard several of our Montgomery friends say that Mac's 8 year-old Bourbon could not be beaten.

We should not fail to mention that the most admirable order prevailed on the grounds. The police regulations were faultless. To the officers of the fair, and especially to Mr. J. P. Hemmon, with his large rosette, and Judge W. M. Becker, we are indebted for many favors and much kindness, for which we tender our heartfelt thanks, and wish they all may live many years to witness these pleasantly recurring days, crowned with peace and plenty, blessed in their basket and store, with apples and potatoes.

Book Notices.

We acknowledge from O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., the reception of Sir Saml. W. Bakers new work—"The Exploration of the Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia." The work is handsomely bound, is printed in clear large type and upon excellent paper.

The subject of the book is of absorbing interest. Unlike most of the records of travellers, it is wholly free of wearisome and minute details. The style is terse and vigorous, the sentences short and crisp and the whole narrative easy and natural.

Everything connected with the wonderful land of Egypt and the still more wonderful river which is its life, is certain to attract attention; but no book has ever appeared on these subjects so full of desirable knowledge, scientific information, and graphic incidents. The author is an Englishman who has acquired already some celebrity as a writer and a traveller. In 1861-1862, he spent twelve months exploring the rivers of Abyssinia tributary to the Nile; and he has given us in this book what he saw and did. The descriptions of the wild and desert scenery, the perilous adventures among the wild beasts, the geography of this almost wholly unexplored land receiving a local habitation and a name, the manners and customs, laws and religions of the people that inhabit these regions are themes of constant interest, and we only regret, as we are hurried from page to page, when we reach the end.

We should rejoice to see a work of such usefulness extensively read and circulated. It is indispensable to every library. No reading man should be without it.

The book can be procured from O. D. Case & Co., 22 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HYMENIAL.—List of marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Montgomery county court, during the month of August:

Benj. Willoughby and Melvina Willoughby.
Wilfred M. Taylor and Henrietta C. Huls.

Ben. Hedger and Mrs. Elizabeth Broom.
John Hall and Sarah Ann Puckett.
Moses Matthews and Miss Rebecca Beaufort.
Patrick Gilray and Margaret Joyce.
John J. Connelison and Lizzie Munnell.
William Morris and Bettie Knox.
Stephen Mannin and Eliza Ann Pleak.
John W. Watson and Mary T. Smith.
Geo. W. Fletcher and Rebecca Williams.

Hon. James H. Campbell, of South Carolina, is in Washington endeavoring to induce the Federal authorities to interfere for the protection of the white people of that State.

Letter from Bath.

OWINGSVILLE, KY., Aug. 19, '68.

FRIEND HANLEY—I do not "purport" to write the history of England from the accession of James the First to a period within the memory of men still living," but an "incongruous, letter; then

1st. Chas. Goodpaster sold to-day forty two head of fat cattle, averaging 1557 pounds, at 74 cents a pound.

2d. If the Democrats of this District intend to take any risk in vindicating their right as freemen to choose their own representative in Congress, they should re-nominate and re-elect Jno. D. Young, who was so wrongfully prevented from taking his seat. But if they do not intend to take any risk, and still, as far as they can, vindicate their honor and rights as freemen, they should, in my opinion, nominate and elect, as they easily can do, Col. J. S. Hurt, who first entered the lists and battled bravely and well for the honor and rights of the people and the Constitution, and whose election was defeated by fraud and soldiers, both white and black, keeping men from voting.

3d. All, or nearly all, of the State debt of Kentucky will be due in 1869, and she has the money to pay it. If our State Constitution permits it, the bonds of the State should be paid and assigned to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in trust, for the children of the State, and the interest paid into the school fund and expended in aid of common schools. This would give us a handsome school fund without any increase in taxation.

Yours, &c.,
Messrs. F. K. Hunt, Alvin Duval, and Jas. B. Back, life-long personal friends of Gen. Breckinridge, paid that distinguished gentleman, who is now in Canada, a friendly visit lately, and report him in good health and cheerful spirits.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—HULTS.—At the residence of Wm. Hults, on the evening of August 12th, by Rev. D. B. Cooper, Mr. W. M. Taylor, of Bath county, to Miss Henrietta C. Hults, of this county.

WATSON—SMITH.—At the residence of James Smith, on the evening of August 27th, by the same, Mr. John W. Watson, of Fleming county and Miss Mary T. Smith, of this county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

\$12. C. O. D. \$12.
ORIOLE GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES.
Of the best make, Patent movements, warranted timekeepers, will wear equally as well as the best Gold Cases costing from \$75 to \$150. We are now selling them (Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes) at only \$12 each.
Also a large variety of beautifully chased and enameled Oriole Gold Hunting Cases, Patent Lever Watches.

Magnificent stock of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Oriole Gold Chains, Earrings and Pins. Finger Rings, &c., from \$1 to \$50, fully described in Circular. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Enclose two red stamps for Circular.

It is not necessary to send money with the order, as it can be paid to the Express Agent on the delivery of the goods.
All letters should be addressed to
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
Aug. 27-3m. 85 Nassau St., New York.

The Hated Term.

August is invariably an unhealthy month, and the dog-days are universally quoted as an unhealthy season. Diseases more frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other owing to the relaxation of the system. This is therefore, the proper time to use a remedy that will reconstitute the strength and fortify the system against the attacks of disease. Experience has demonstrated the fact that HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the best medicine used to accomplish this desirable object. By its use the appetite is increased, digestion promoted, all feelings of depression removed, and the vital functions restored. The afflicted should avoid all pernicious alcoholic preparations purporting to be tonics and restoratives, as they only afford temporary exhilaration, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fatal, results. This is never the case with HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They afford permanent benefit and soothe the nerves without reaction following their use. The weak and debilitated, by its aid, awake to a sense of the enjoyments of life, and they are enabled once more to take their accustomed position in society. HOSSETTER'S BITTERS are now considered the standard remedy for all diseases arising from an impurity of the blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is scarcely a city or hamlet on the habitable globe where they may not be found.

W. S. MOORE, M. D.,



Resident Dentist,
OWINGSVILLE, BATH CO., KY.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the people of Montgomery county as an experienced and skillful Dentist of twelve years standing. He feels that he has peculiar and strong claims upon them for their patronage by reason of an advantage rarely enjoyed by Dentists. Having attended a thorough course of clinical lectures, he is under no necessity when administering sulphuric acid or chloroform of calling in a Physician, thereby incurring an additional expense. Such has been the marked success that he has met with in extracting teeth that his practice has extended over the greater portion of Fleming and Bath counties. He uses in the extraction of teeth all the Modern Anesthetics known to dentistry. Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted without pain would do well to engage his services. All Work Warranted.

TESTIMONIALS.
I have been under the necessity of twenty-five years dentist's care, and regard Dr. W. S. Moore as the most efficient with whom I have met.
J. A. J. LEE.
July 20, 1868.

I have had some work done by Dr. Moore, and consider him well skilled in his profession.
J. H. RICHARD.
Reference.—Dr. Wm. M. D. De. Maury, M. D., Dr. Biggers, M. D., J. M. Nesbitt, Wm. Phelps, Henry L. Stone, and M. R. Lockhart, Bath county; Col. Thos. Turner, Nim. Byrd, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Edward Guernsey, Wm. Dale, Montgomery county. July 23-5.

Mustard Seed.

100,000 LBS MUSTARD SEED.
Well cleaned, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash or trade.
SEATON & BLATTERMAN,
Cor. Second & Court Streets,
Aug. 27-1m. Maysville, Ky.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION

NEW GOODS,

SAMUELS & JORDAN'S

WITH the opening of the season, we are again prepared to offer to our friends and customers a

Very Superior Stock of Goods!

From the best markets, and which will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Our Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods

Is unusually fine and attractive. The assortment generally is very complete. Every line of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions.

Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c., The especial attention of the Ladies is called to our stock of the genuine

Alexander Kid Gloves,

Which is equal to any in the world.

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,

Of Superb Quality.

LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES,

Of the very best Style and Quality.

Our Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

&c., for gentlemen's wear, is very large and complete, and embraces all the

New and Fashionable Styles.

We would also say to our gentlemen friends that our stock of

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Is very large, and we invite their especial attention to this branch of our trade.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

SAMUELS & JORDAN,

Main Street, Mt. Sterling.

April 23.

MOUNT STERLING

MALE and FEMALE

INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session begins Monday, September 8, 1868, and ends June 13, 1869.

Expenses for Twenty Weeks.

Boarding, with washing, fuel and lights \$100

Preparatory Department 15

Collegiate 20

Music—Piano, Guitar and Melodeon, each 30

Use of Instrument 10

Incidentals—Fuel, Ink, Pens, Chalk, &c. 2 00

All bills for tuition payable each term in advance.

On accounts not paid within one month after the opening of each term 10 per cent will be charged.

No deduction made except in unavoidable absence, protracted at least one month.

None but able, earnest and energetic teachers will be employed or retained in this institution.

The school rooms are as neat and well furnished as any in Kentucky.

New and elegant pianos for use of music pupils.

Board of Trustees.

D. HAZELRIGG, President.

WM. MITCHELL,

JOSHUA O. WINGS, ESQ.

JAS. TURLEY, ESQ.,

ANDERSON CHENAUET.

Board of Instructors.

H. E. HOLTON, Principal.

J. M. CLYDE,

MRS. H. B. HOLTON,

MISSE L. MUNNELL, Teacher of Music.

July 9.

CATARRH.

Thousands suffering from the nature of this universal complaint. It is an Ulceration of the head. Its indication are: Hawking, Spitting, weak or inflamed Eyes, soreness of the Throat, or clogged with matter, dryness and heat in the Nose, Phlegm running from the head down the Throat, ringing or deafness in the Ears, loss of Sleep, Memory and Judgment, and distressing Headache, running in the left Chest or Side and under the Shoulder Blades, caused by the matter running down to the Stomach. Indigestion attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common; sometimes running at the nostrils; breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. He feels dull, heavy, stupid and sleepy. Some have all these symptoms others only few.—Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into these organs. It ends in Consumption. His fears are not aroused until perhaps too late. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs, or bowels, startle him. He becomes nervous, voice harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power. Judgment hee, gloomy foreboding hangs over him. He hires some miserable scamp, or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays \$5 for a useless examination, \$50 more as payment for a job cure.

Dr. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a safe, sure, and speedy cure, when no lochs have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with Annihilator, by snuffing through to the throat and spitting out the phlegm, and thus keep the Clear clean of matter and it will heal permanently. Also for Weak Nerves, Chronic Headache and Neuralgia, it is invaluable; 12 cents should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The ANNIHILATOR is sold at 50 cents, and full price \$1 a bottle, with full directions. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

R. L. WOLCOTT,
170 Charlotte Square, N. Y.
Sole Inventor and Proprietor.
SEATON & BLATTERMAN,
Wholesale Agents, Maysville, Ky.



HARRAH & DEBARD,

DRUGGISTS

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY offer to their friends and the public generally their stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

Warranted pure;

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

WINDOW GLASS!

LAMPS AND LAMP CHIMNEYS

Looking Glasses,

French, Apple, Peach & Catawba Brandy,

Wines, and Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Warranted strictly pure for medicinal purposes

Teas, Fine Virginia Tobacco,

Best Imported and Domestic Cigars, Soaps, Lotions, Perfumery and Flavoring Extracts,

NOTIONS!

(A very large stock.)

Paint, Whitewash & Bl'king Brushes

A complete stock of

STATIONERY,

School and Blank Books,

A good stock of

POCKET CUTLERY.

GARDEN SEED,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians Prescriptions,

accurately and carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Jan. 9. HARRAH & DEBARD.

CONSIGN

YOUR

GOODS

TO

P. B. VANDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Produce & Commiss. Merchants

Corner Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

PURE

Copper and Domestic Liquors,

Always on hand, which we will sell low for

Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of

Country Produce

P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Jan. 23-46

SADDLE AND HARNESS

SHOP.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in saying to his old friends, customers and the public generally, that he is still located at the old stand, two doors south of the National Hotel with a full supply of

Single and Double Buggy Harness,

WAGON HARNESS, BREAK HARNESS,

Breeching & Cart Harness

Ladies and Misses Side Saddles,

Gents' Plain, Killgore, Morgan, Pad and Jockey

Saddles, Boys Saddles, of all kinds, Blind

Saddles, Riding Bridles, Harness Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Buggy

and Riding Whips, Cow Hides,

Bridle Bits, Breck Bands,

Horse and Mule Collars, and in

short, a

FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS

Usually kept in his line. Special attention called to kind and quality of work, rivaling the strongest competition in quality. Anything in his line

Manufactured to Special Order

On Short Notice. Call and examine my goods, and satisfaction guaranteed. Feeling thankful to the public for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same. No trouble to price and show goods.

Respectfully,

H. C. THOMPSON.

March 6-46.

The Josh Billings Papers.

FOUNDINGS.

He that will follow good advice, is a greater man than he that gives it.

It is human to err, but devilish to brag on it.

Blessed is he who has a big pile, and knows how to spread it.

The minds of the young are easily trained; it is hard work to get an old head to travel a new pole.

I don't hanker after bad luck, but I had rather run the risk of it than trust to much in the professions of men.

Just in proportion that a man is thankful to Heaven, and his neighbor, just in that proportion he is happy.

It is a dreadful fine thing to whip a young one just when he is not angry more.

I take it that the spot is located just where their pride ends and their luck begins.

Blessed is them who have no eye for a key, nor are for a knot hole.

A man should learn to be a good servant to himself before he is fit to boss others.

The more exalted our station, the more conspicuous our virtues, just as a rich setting adds to the brilliancy of a jewel.

Blessed are the single, for they can double at leisure.

If you want to learn a child to steal oats in the bundle, make him beg out of you every thing you give him.

There is nothing so difficult for the best of us as to get the approval of our own conscience.

Blessed is he who can pocket abuse, and feel that it is no disgrace to be bit by a dog.

Punishments, well hit the spot, should be few, but red hot.

Happiness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we have got, and what we have not got.

We are told that riches takes wings and flies out of sight, and I have known them take the proprietor along with them.

Blessed is the man who can eat hash with a clear conscience, for his heart must be full of pity.

I have seen those who were as full of all sorts of learning as the heavens are of wind; they are just the things to cut up into weather cocks.

If a man is thoroughly satisfied with himself he will be very well satisfied with every body else.

"Blessed are the meek and lowly" (and very lucky, too, if they don't get their nose quilled).

If death is an evil, birth is a greater one.

One of the fussiest scenes I ever listened to, was two old maids waiting on one sick bachelor.

If we take all the hard sledding out of this life, and make it four times as much, it won't amount to the afflictions that men gile on to each other.

I think every man and woman on earth ought to wear on their hat-band these words, in large letters: "Lead us not into temptation."

I never knew anybody yet to get stung by hornets, who kept away from where they was—it is just so with bad luck.

Blessed is he who has got a good wife and knows how to sail her.

The true definition of luxury is something that another fellow hasn't got the stamps to buy.

Blessed is he who always carries a big stone in his hand but never heaves her.

Pissmires on the level, are only insignificant, but when they get up on end and begin to strut on 2 legs they are permanently ridiculous.

I never read the comic papers, dear Jessie, any more than I would eat rye-bread when I am away from home.

You can judge of a man's religion very well by hearing him talk, but you can't judge of his piety by what he says, any more than you can judge of his amount of linen by the stick out of his collar and wristbands.

A medical student under examination, who was asked the different effects of heat and cold, replied:

"Heat expands and cold contracts."

"Quite right! can you give me an example?"

"Yes sir; in summer, which is hot, the days are longer; but in winter which is cold, the days are shorter."

In Vermont, on a certain mournful occasion, a farmer who was sympathizing with his neighbor Jones on the death of his son said:

"You should remember, Mr. Jones, there is no loss with out some gain; John, you remember, was always a monstrous eater!"

"I know that," responded the bereaved parent—"but to think he was laid up with rheumatism all winter, and died just in haying time is pretty tough, neighbor Jenkins! pretty tough!"

A sheet of copper and a sheet of zinc, buried two feet below the surface of the ground, having about four inches of earth between them, has been found to produce a sufficiently strong current of electricity to answer all purposes attained by jars and fluids. The discovery has been made by three gentlemen of Boliver, Tennessee, and promises to revolutionize the present mode of telegraphing.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

—OF—

DRY GOODS

For the Spring and Summer Trade, which are being received daily, and consisting in part of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Dress Goods for Walking Suits, English, French and American Calico, Plain and Fancy Silks, Beautiful Grenadines, Laces and Embroideries, A splendid lot of Black and Colored Alpacaes, A complete line of White Goods, Corsets, Hankerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery.

Our stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

For Gentlemen's Wear, is very large and complete, and embraces everything new and fashionable.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

In great variety.

HOOP SKIRTS!

New Styles and very Cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS,

AND

Magnificent Line of Fans

OUR GOODS ARE

Fresh & Direct from New York,

Which we will sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine. We know that we can suit purchasers in

PRICE, STYLE & QUALITY.

Respectfully,

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

April 23.

R. G. JANUARY & CO.,

At the well known house of A. M. January of 50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Wool, Feathers, Bacon

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street, (Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of shippers to our facilities for attending to the Commission and Forwarding Business. Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof.

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

Groceries and Liquors

Of every description is complete, and can always

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

For CASH, or thirty days to punctual customers. Agents for the Kentucky Salt Company. Save money and buy salt in Maysville. Jan. 23-17.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ALL Goods bought direct from Manufacturers for cash. OUR EXPENSES being so light enables us to sell goods lower than any Jobbing House West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

N. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville Street,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

His stock consists of the best choice Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskey, Ale,

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrup, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Summer Candles, Bar Soap, Fancy Soap, Sarsaparilla, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces, Nuts, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets, Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Brooms, Bed Cords, Ropes,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and Queensware,

PANOLY NOTIONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candles, Citron, and various other articles in his line, which goods having been selected with care and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public of Montgomery and the surrounding counties for their liberal patronage in past years, he hopes by fair and honorable dealing and promptness in execution of all orders, to merit a continuance of their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1868.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It cures all cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system is saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until one or more of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul eruptions on some part of the body. Hence the system of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is a valuable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at last, cure, by its use: *Scrofulous disease, Eczema, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions of the skin, and all the various Uterine affections of the muscular and nervous systems.*

Scrofulous disease is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this disease, the tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebled or fatal diseases, and it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or more of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul eruptions on some part of the body. Hence the system of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is a valuable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at last, cure, by its use: *Scrofulous disease, Eczema, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions of the skin, and all the various Uterine affections of the muscular and nervous systems.*

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THE

MT. STERLING MILLS.

BEING completed, competent millers employed, are now in good running order.

The machinery is of the best, and latest patterns, and having secured all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

And conveniences, we are enabled to accommodate our friends without detention. We keep always on hand the very best quality of

Flour and Meal for Sale.

ALSO, SHORTS AND BRAN.

Will purchase

WHEAT & CORN,

Or exchange Flour and Meal for same.

By diligence and close attention to business, we hope to receive a goodly portion of public patronage.

METCALFE, WINN & CO.

P. S.—For the present we will only grind three days in each week,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

apr. 2-17. M. W. & CO.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE FIRM.

The undersigned having formed a partnership under the name and style of

Wood & Nelson,

We respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements to increase their stock by the addition of

New & Elegant Buggies,

HARNESS, and HORSES for the spring trade, which they will hire at reasonable rates. Horses taken to board by the day, week or month, and carefully attended to by experienced groomers. Travelers arriving at any hour of the day or night can have their stock promptly taken care of. Mr. A. T. Wood takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and trusts that they will extend their kindness to the new firm.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

Mt. Sterling, Feb. 20, 1868-17.

Hardware Emporium.

MAIN STREET, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

JOUETT & BEAN,

(BEKLEY & JOUETT'S OLD STAND)

HAVING entered into copartnership in the Hardware business, would respectfully invite the attention of the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties to their large and superior stock now on hand and daily receiving. Our line of Hardware is complete, comprising in part of the following:

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